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It is matters of this kind that stamp Lord Acton's mind as English, in spite of his mixed descent.

There are, besides these prominent traits in the book, many references to literature, including a long criticism of *John Inglesant* and repeated eulogies of George Eliot, for whose genius Lord Acton had almost boundless admiration. It is noticeable that this man, who had read almost everything in history, theology, and economics, seems never to have examined the great scientific discoveries of his generation, with their cosmic implications. Mr. Herbert Paul contributes a better biographical sketch than his recent shallow and slovenly work on *Matthew Arnold* might lead one to expect.

WILLIAM R. THAYER.

Of the seven papers published in the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, New Series, Vol. XVII. (London, 1903, pp. xxxiv, 400), by far the most interesting and valuable, as far as the constituency of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW is concerned, is the presidential address of Dr. G. W. Prothero. Its theme is the proposed bibliography of English history; and it gives a definite form to a scheme which has been discussed since 1885, when Mr. H. R. Tedder, for thirty years librarian of the Athenæum Club, read before the Library Association a paper entitled "Proposals for a Bibliography of National History". Dr. Prothero shows that notwithstanding the work done by Mr. James Bass Mullinger and Dr. Charles Gross, England is still without a bibliography of British history at once adequate and general. Mr. Mullinger's *Introduction to the Study of English History*, admirable as it is, does not pretend to be complete; while Dr. Gross's *The Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485*, almost perfect so far as it goes, does not extend beyond the middle ages. The main lines of Dr. Prothero's plan are: the bibliography must include (1) manuscripts; (2) pamphlets, essays, magazine articles, speeches, lectures, and the transactions of societies; (3) biographies and autobiographies; (4) historical novels and plays; and (5) the books of foreign writers on British history, foreign lives of British statesmen, foreign books on British foreign policy, and on the British constitution and municipal government, whether they are translated or not. Dr. Gross has covered the ground down to the end of the middle ages with such fullness and accuracy that English historical scholars have only to rest and be thankful that the work is done and done so well. This fact, however, only makes it more incumbent on them to take up the work where Dr. Gross stops, and endeavor to produce a bibliography of subsequent British history worthy to stand alongside his work. Dr. Prothero accordingly proposes that the bibliography shall begin in 1485, and be carried to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria. England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are to be included; as are the American colonies, down to 1776; India from the first charter in 1600; Canada from 1763; South Africa from 1795; and Australasia and all the other colonies since the beginning of

British occupation. Dr. Prothero goes into detail as to the plan to be adopted in the grouping of subjects and the division of historical periods. He makes no estimate of the cost of the work, but he is confident that if a sufficient staff of competent scholars can unite for this purpose, they will readily find a publisher.

The other papers in the volume are : "The English Premonstratensians", by the Rt. Rev. F. A. Gasquet, D.D.; "The Intellectual Influence of English Monasticism between the Tenth and the Twelfth Centuries", by Miss R. Graham; "Royalist and Cromwellian Armies in Flanders", by C. H. Firth, LL.D.; "The Development of Industry and Commerce in Wales during the Middle Ages", by E. A. Lewis; "Italian Bankers and the English Crown", by R. J. Whitwell; and "Bondmen under the Tudors", by A. Savine. Unlike the American Historical Association, the Royal Historical Society has no annual session extending over several days. The papers were read at monthly meetings held in London. The roll of the society numbers 659 members. It has an income of 1500 l.; and since 1897 has had charge of the Camden publications.

EDWARD PORRITT.

Students of the religious history of England will welcome the collection of Bishop Creighton's *Historical Lectures and Addresses*, edited by Louise Creighton (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1903, pp. viii, 346). The editor explains that certain of these lectures are here printed for the first time from reporter's notes. In one instance this is an error. The lecture on "The Church under Elizabeth" was published in pamphlet form soon after delivery. The pamphlet is obviously a closer verbatim report, fuller, more colloquial, more effective. The omission in the pamphlet of the reference to "the Times newspaper" (p. 161) would show that the earlier publication had been revised by Creighton himself and is the form to be preferred. The familiar anecdote of Elizabeth's rebuke to Bishop Cox is traced in the pamphlet lecture to *The Annual Register* of 1761, while the volume refers to *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

The collection is rich in instruction and in interesting reflections. The lectures on "Bishop Grosseteste and his Times" gives a valuable concrete picture of the operation of the ecclesiastical system in England, and those on "The Friars" rescue to attention the important work done for society by the Dominican order and emphasize the reciprocal influence of Dominicans and Franciscans, the one giving organization, the other spiritual impulse. Creighton's remarks on the value to the Franciscans of this organization and methodical training are a useful corrective of Sabatier's laments. Equally interesting is the account of Franciscan influence for political freedom and in the sphere of literature and art. In two Cambridge lectures Creighton endeavored to give a sympathetic study of the spirit and aims of the early Congregationalists and Baptists. Here his grasp was not so sure as elsewhere.

He imagined that Massachusetts was founded on the assertion of religious liberty, and that separation of the churches from connection with the state was a primary principle of Congregationalism. The most entertaining pages of the book are the Romanes lecture on "The English National Character"

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

Special Method in History. By Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1903, pp. vii, 291.) In the discussion of programmes for the teaching of history the work of the secondary school has hitherto been chiefly considered, although on some accounts it is more important that such a subject be well taught in the elementary schools. For this reason Professor McMurry's book is particularly welcome. It outlines a complete programme for all the grades below the high school, explaining in detail how the material should be handled and how to correlate it with the facts of geography to be taught in the same grades. The directions for such a use of the story that the child's mind may be stimulated to intelligent activity are clear and suggestive. All the way through it is apparent that the advice is drawn from the results of a wide and thoughtful experience. Occasionally there is a note of combat and the historians are given their share of hard words for a sort of professional fondness for a chronological treatment of historical facts even with younger pupils.

For the earlier grades Professor McMurry has drawn the greater part of his material from stories of pioneer life in America. The argument for a large use of such stories is obvious and conclusive, but it is not so clear why they should be given the preëminence which is assigned to them here. Their teachings, though simple and stimulating, are of limited range. Moreover it is possible to select stories equally simple and certainly as instructive from other phases of American history. There was much also in pioneer life which is not edifying. The treatment of the Indians, for example, forms one of the darkest pages in American history. Professor McMurry seems to feel (p. 40) that it is only the Spanish explorers that "serve as warning rather than as example".

It is a satisfaction to find that in this programme European history is not ignored, as is often the case in actual school programmes. Certain topics are chosen which seem adapted to the age of the pupil and which are also suggested either by the phase of American history proposed for the same grade or by the parallel course in geography. The treatment of the English Puritans follows rather than precedes the story of the Puritan colonists in America, but Professor McMurry thinks the pupil is more likely to understand the English type from the New England specimens than vice versa. If he would substitute the term "sympathize with" for "understand", it would be easier to consent. In his strictures upon the method of giving a chronological survey of European history he has in mind the traditional manual rather than an intelligent treatment of the subject adapted to the comprehension of school-children. Stories do not

lose their interest even if they are left in their chronological setting. This setting is also necessary, for it furnishes a framework into which after school-days are over may be placed the miscellaneous facts picked up in reading.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

Introduction to Classical Greek Literature. By William Cranston Lawton. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903, pp. xii, 367.) As its title would indicate, the present manual aims merely to introduce the young student and the general reader to the subject of Greek classical literature. By means of selecting only the great names and the leading works, the author has succeeded in covering the extensive field from Homer to the death of Plato and Demosthenes in a reasonably adequate fashion. In the first three books the early epic, the lyric, and the Attic drama are successively treated; the fourth book is devoted to representative prose works of the classical period in history, oratory, and philosophy; and the fifth and last to what is called "the after-time". Professedly little more than a catalogue of names, the inclusion of this last section is of questionable value. The parts of the volume dealing with the poets are the fullest and best. The discussion is adapted to the requirements of even the uninitiated, and the illustrative transliterations, while not always above criticism on the score of taste or smoothness, should stimulate the interest. With regard to the prose writers, some will query whether full justice has been done to Isocrates and Xenophon, and whether Æschines has received adequate consideration. The Greek spelling, still unacceptable to the conservative, betrays occasional inconsistencies. The introductory bibliography and the bibliographical notes at the ends of chapters, helpful as far as they go, are altogether too meager. Useful chronological tables of comparative political and literary events preface three of the books.

A. L. CROSS.

Sources for Roman History, B. C. 133-70. Collected and arranged by A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A., and A. M. Clay. (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press; New York, Henry Frowde, 1903, pp. iv, 245.) The absence of a suitable source-book for the period from the elder Gracchus to the first consulship of Pompey has prompted the preparation of this volume. It will serve as an excellent guide for the teacher and advanced student for whom it has been prepared. The arrangement is chronological. Citations, in the original, are given from the Latin and Greek authors, and from the epigraphic sources. No attempt is made to discuss the value of authorities, nor to reconcile them with each other, though the arrangement of the selections by years instead of by topics has necessitated the addition, in an appendix, of a few pages of chronological notes. The statement in the introduction, that the authors have "tried to make the portion of our work which deals with internal history, as complete as possible", leaves one somewhat uncertain as to how far

the book may be relied on as representing a complete examination of the sources. It will in any case however serve admirably as a basis for a proseminary course in the history of the period.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE.

Les Régions de la France. I. La Gascogne, par L. Barrau-Dihigo, précédé d'une introduction générale : La Synthèse des études relatives aux régions de la France, par Henri Berr. (Paris, Léopold Cerf, 1903, pp. 80.) *La Revue de Synthèse Historique* has begun an admirable work in undertaking to prepare a bibliography of the local history of France according to the old historic provinces. The first one of these to appear is *La Gascogne*, by Barrau-Dihigo, a brochure of eighty pages, which, after a general discussion of the value and the necessity of such work, written by the editor of the *Revue*, organizes the historical material pertaining to Gascony under three heads: (1) sources; (2) general works; (3) special works. Then follows an estimate of the actually achieved historical results, in the form of two essays, one being a survey of Gascon history and the other being entitled "L'esprit gascon". The third portion of the work, in eight pages, calls attention to desiderata with reference to the history of Gascony. We are assured that the whole field of France has been carefully assigned, so that in the not distant future the local historian will have a valuable body of bibliographical material at hand.

J. W. T.

Abbot Francis Aidan Gasquet, head of the English Benedictines, has edited for the Royal Historical Society, in the Camden Society series, under the title of *Collectanea Anglo-Premonstratensia*, a volume of documents illustrating the history of that order in England, drawn from an original register of the order now at Oxford and from the copy of another in the British Museum. The Premonstratensian order, introduced into England in 1143, had twenty houses in the kingdom before the close of the twelfth century, but the documents of this collection, following the registers used, are nearly all from the last part of the fifteenth. A fraction is from the fourteenth, and these are mostly concerned with the relations of the English abbeys with the mother house at Prémontré, particularly in the matter of subsidies due to the latter. The other portions of the collection give much information in regard to the general management and government forms of an order like this, provincial chapters, elections, visitations, etc. A second volume is to follow, giving documents relating to the individual English houses. An interesting historical introduction opens the book, and this has also been printed, omitting some of the more technical portions, in the last volume (XVII.) of the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*.

G. B. A.

The Socialist author, E. Belfort Bax, has continued his popular work on *The Social Side of the Reformation in Germany* by a volume on the *Rise and Fall of the Anabaptists* (New York, The Macmillan Company;

London, Swan Sonnenschein and Co., 1903, pp. vi, 407). Owing to the dearth of English works on the subject, this interesting account is a valuable contribution, even if to the reader of German it adds nothing in substance of fact. The treatment given to the material has distinctive character and merits. The author's interest in economic questions makes him view the Anabaptist movement preëminently in its social-economic aspect, as "the culminating effort of mediæval Christian Communism". Attention dwells so largely on this aspect as to pass lightly over one point which to the ecclesiastical historian looms into more prominence as a defining element in the self-consciousness of the Anabaptists. This is the idea of the Anabaptist church as an association of the elect, the chosen people entitled, by divine promise, to sovereignty. This element is indeed given a passing notice in remarks on Biblical study as generative of the movement. In explaining the whole movement as a result of the new popular enthusiasm for the Bible and the pressure of political and economic interests, Bax probably hits the mark better than those who look for historic continuity with medieval sects. Mere historic continuity will not account for the movement, but neither, on the other hand, is Biblicism an explanation without a knowledge of the dominating beliefs and interests which made the Bible yield the conception of a theocratic community. The book is clear, dramatic, and apologetic.

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

Pioneer Spaniards in North America. By William Henry Johnson. (Boston, Little, Brown, and Company, 1903, pp. xvi, 381.) Mr. Johnson is a writer of romantic fiction who has of late turned his attention to the romance of history; for such indeed may be called the stirring and wonderful incidents of adventure and conquest which he has selected for his particular field. His first work in this province was *The World's Discoverers*, in which he presented in a popular and attractive form the story of the search for the route to the Indies. Faithful to the spirit of his last-named work, that of "drawing the attention of young people to the literature of discovery, which abounds in examples of high courage, heroic endurance and unwavering faith", he has now given us his *Pioneer Spaniards in North America*, a sequel to his first work, taking up the story of Spanish enterprise and conquest in North America at the period immediately following that of its discovery.

Of the twelve chapters which compose the volume, a separate chapter is assigned to each of the following subjects: Ojeda, Americus Vesputius and Our Country's Name, Balboa, The Native Americans and Las Casas. The Conquest of Mexico by Hernando Cortés fills two chapters. Six chapters are devoted to the explorations and conquests within the limits of our own country of Ponce de Leon, Narváez, and Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado, de Soto, and Juan de Oñate. There is an appendix in two sections, consisting of an interesting epitome of the early history of the principal Mexican races, their social and religious life. Mr. Johnson has continued the instructive custom followed in his first work of illustrating

his history with maps and designs selected from a large number of accepted authorities, both ancient and modern. There is a list of books of reference and a good index.

The author has shown excellent judgment in devoting so large a share of his work to Spanish adventure within our own country, and in calling the attention of his young readers to the thrilling and little-known exploits of Coronado and Oñate among our Pueblo Indians with their semi-culture as ancient and as interesting in many respects as that of Mexico. He has accomplished his task of condensation by a wise selection of characteristic episodes in the career of each of his heroes. Mr. Johnson has no theory to expound, but only a story to tell, and he does it with simplicity and directness and with apt parallels most serviceable in assisting the comprehension of the subject in the minds of the class of readers to whom the work is more particularly addressed.

The author has drawn his material largely from translations and secondary sources, the majority of which can be recommended for their scholarship and reliability, but it is to be regretted that he has based the de Soto narrative so largely upon Theodore Irving's version of Garcilasso de la Vega's exaggerated account rather than upon the far more reliable and self-contained Biedma and Elvas relations. There may also be some room for a difference of opinion as to the attitude assumed by the early missionaries toward the native deities which they dethroned (p. 321).

It would be invidious to criticize from the standpoint of a more extended history a series of sketches like these, addressed chiefly to young people, and necessarily greatly condensed. The book can be sincerely recommended as an intelligent and interesting introduction to the further study of the history of the Spaniards upon the northern half of our continent.

WOODBURY LOWERY.

The Dutch Founding of New York. By Thomas A. Janvier. (New York and London, Harper and Brothers, 1903, pp. iv, 218.) Delightful reading as magazine articles, the papers of Mr. Thomas Janvier, gathered together into a volume, are disappointing. This is not a history of the Dutch people in New Netherland (which contained a good deal of land outside of New York), nor have we even a summary of events in chronological order. What is presented is an amusing series of discussions of questions which interested the author, enlivened by references to contemporary politics and persons. There is almost a complete absence of treatment of serious questions, such as the right of title to the land, and the real feelings, opinions, and movements of those Dutch people who have left their mark indelibly upon one of the great American commonwealths. The author's references to the passing world of things recent to us will soon have lost their point and be forgotten. What we should like to have is some account of the life of the people, and especially of those beyond Manhattan Island, who were much greater than the commercial agents and rulers that were little better than figure-

heads. Indeed this work treats almost wholly of the Dutch West India Company and its agents, and scarcely refers to those interior forces which kept the New Netherlanders in a constant state of righteous discontent with the company and its incompetent agents. One of the greatest of the makers of New Netherland, Arendt van Curler, is not mentioned, and little beyond Manhattan Island comes under the author's ken. It is wholly a story of things looked at without from the point of view of a reader of Brodhead and Asher who has also some slight acquaintance with documents already well known. In short the author deals chiefly with what had next to nothing to do with the enduring part of the beginnings of New York. The American section of the company's business was but a remote nook, its papers occupying in its offices at Amsterdam but a small pigeonhole, while the real founding of the city and state called New York was done by bold freemen with ideas and intelligence, who believed strenuously in schools and churches and in self-government, even though so many American historians seem to be long in finding this out. In reaction against Washington Irving's subtle mendacity, roaring fun, and ridiculous caricatures, the author shows clearly enough that the Hollanders were neither sleepy, nor over-fat, nor debauched with tobacco smoke or with what people who do not know the difference between German and Dutch call "schnapps"; yet in reality he has been too much inoculated with Irving not to reveal more or less imitation of his style, which is in large part semi-humorous. He thinks that the fall of the company and the conquest by the English were beneficial to all concerned. The occasional use of slang detracts also from the seriousness of the theme. The illustrations and reproductions of early maps and documents, as well as the handsome printing and general outfit of the book, make it an attractive volume for the library.

Louis A. Barbé's pleasantly written *Viscount Dundee* [Famous Scots Series] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons; Edinburgh, Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, 1903, pp. 159) is based upon a careful examination of both the contemporary and modern literature of the subject. The plan of the series precludes the use of such paraphernalia of erudition as notes, or even a bibliography, but the author has managed to smuggle much information of this sort into the body of his text. The very frequent quotations from the sources add local color to the tale, while controverted points are discussed with as much fullness as the interest of the average reader will permit. While the book contains little that is new, it is accurate and unpartizan, and uses the results of recent research. It is evidently intended for popular use, and will serve the purpose admirably.

G. J.

The Despatches of William Perwich, English Agent in Paris, 1669-1677, preserved in the Foreign State Papers of the Public Record Office, London. Edited for the Royal Historical Society by M. Beryl Curran. (London, Royal Historical Society, 1903, pp. xix, 358.) The letters here

edited, covering the years 1669-1677, are of little value for English affairs, dealing almost entirely with the state of France. They contain, however, some information worth having about trade relations between the two countries; but the most valuable part of the correspondence is that which deals with French and Dutch affairs during the period 1671 to 1676, and much of this is of little use to-day. Perwich was not a first-class news-letter writer. He evidently depended largely on current gossip for his information, and he includes absolutely everything that he hears from the man on the street. Gossip, scandal, assaults, executions, murders, the most insignificant details about the most unimportant events—all is fish for his net. And much of this information is as wildly improbable and sometimes as evidently impossible as it is trivial. Moreover, Perwich seems to have been expected to furnish news from Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Holland, Portugal, and the north coast of Africa as well as from France. Consequently all sorts of information from all parts of habitable Europe and Africa find place in his despatches.

The task of editing the letters, therefore, is a difficult one, and Miss Curran hardly shows herself equal to it. She has omitted many letters for lack of space, whereas it would have been much more advisable to omit the insignificant chatter of most of the letters, and thus to find space to include everything of any importance. Further, Miss Curran remarks that "where the original is in cipher, only the deciphered portions have been printed, in accordance with a long-established usage." It is to be hoped that she is mistaken about the usage. Certainly an editor is not justified in making no effort to decipher passages, as apparently she has made none.

The editor's foot-notes are also of slender value. They are too general where they are of use, but most frequently they offend by a parade of information which is easily accessible to any student. It is unnecessary to inform the reader that Charles II. was king of England in 1669; that Madame de Montespan and Mademoiselle de la Vallière were mistresses of Louis XIV.; that the ruler of Brandenburg at that period was Frederick William, or to explain who Marshal Turenne was. It is equally unnecessary to remark that Chambor is written for Chambord or Tanger for Tangiers, or that Voltaire declares that an alliance with the Turk was the policy of the French monarchs from the reign of Francis I.

R. C. H. C.

The first instalment of a compilation made by Mr. Joseph Jencks Smith, entitled *Civil and Military List of Rhode Island*, appeared in 1900 and in due time was noticed in this REVIEW. The instalment referred to embraced all officers chosen by the Rhode Island general assembly between the years 1647 and 1800. A second instalment is now at hand. It embraces all officers elected by the general assembly between 1800 and 1850, and, besides, all the officers from Rhode

Island in the Revolutionary War appointed by the Continental Congress, all Rhode Island officers in the regular army and navy to 1850, and all such officers in privateer service during the colonial wars, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812.

An extended comparison of Mr. Smith's book with the original records would be needed as a basis for any statement as to its trustworthiness. If trustworthy (as it may be presumed to be), its value should be considerable. A criticism made upon the earlier volume may be repeated with regard to this. The index lumps together all the Smiths, all the Harrises, all the Hazards, etc., so that upon the investigator concerned with any particular Smith, Harris, or Hazard there is devolved much labor that should be unnecessary. Besides the main index, there is one to chartered military companies and one to vessels mentioned in the work.

I. B. R.

The Foundations of Modern Europe. Twelve lectures delivered in the University of London by Emil Reich (Doctor Juris). (London, George Bell and Sons, 1904, pp. 262.) This is an attempt to "give a short sketch of the main facts and tendencies of European history from the year 1756". It is not, however, as might be feared, a dull mass of detail. The lectures summarize and interpret. It is the sort of writing about history that must be done if the public are ever going to be allured to read it as they used to read it. The ideas of the author are always interesting, though frequently because they suggest dissent rather than approval. A certain amount of exaggeration of statement is perhaps unavoidable when a historical lecturer is trying, and trying successfully, to be at once very condensed and very interesting. But Dr. Reich is a little "cock-sure" about a large number of things. As, for example, when he tells us that "the well-known works of Taine, Tocqueville, Sybel, Buckle, Sorel and others on the French Revolution . . . have not in reality advanced our insight into the causes of the French Revolution" — and then proceeds to do so himself in ten pages.

The statements he assumes as the basis of reasoning will not always bear examination. When he gives great weight to the "academic interference of the French Encyclopædists with the English colonies", it appears that he is unacquainted with the latest work of specialists. The ideas of the Declaration of Independence are not derived from the French encyclopedists, but from the place whence they also drew, the works of Locke. But his book is often brilliant and always interesting.

One great advantage is his international standpoint. He succeeds in escaping from a tendency to overlook European history as an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a German. He has not, however, escaped the modern disease of imperialism and sneers rather unworthily at "peace, non-intervention and all similar ideal dreams of rich bankers or multi-millionaires". He ought to have been saved from this by the just emphasis which the epilogue shows he lays upon the idea of nationalism.

In discussing it he makes plain that he does not know America as well as he does Europe, else he never would have said, "All over the United States . . . there is one description of mind, of manners, customs, views" — which is precisely what there is not in the United States.

The style is interesting, but the writer overworks adjectives like vast, immense, and great. They come in layers. In one chapter of twenty pages, "great" does not occur on seven pages but appears thirty-five times in the remaining thirteen pages. This is natural and pardonable in speaking, but when the book reaches its second edition, which the reviewer trusts will be soon, Dr. Reich will add to its interest if in some places he studies either paucity or variety of adjectives.

PAUL VAN DYKE.

Three Frenchmen in Bengal, or the Commercial Ruin of the French Settlements in 1757. By S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc., Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India. (London, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1903, pp. xi, 182.) European settlements in India prior to the nineteenth century faced a double danger — the hostility of native rulers and the rivalry of other European establishments. At the same time they were both military posts and commercial agencies, compelled to maintain the largest degree of political independence consistent under the existing circumstances with continued economic prosperity. Furthermore the exigencies of European politics might at any time seriously alter prevailing conditions in India. These factories therefore endured a hazardous existence. In Mr. Hill's book is the record of the successive ruin by the English of three French establishments in Bengal — Chandernagore, Cossimbazar, and Dacca. All this was in the year of the massacre at Fort William Henry and of the Prussian victory at Rossbach. A personal interest is supplied by the fact that the story of French defeat in Bengal is told largely in the language of three French civilians in authority at the respective settlements. Mr. Hill's researches have been chiefly in the British Museum, where he found the memoir of M. Law, chief at Cossimbazar; and in French archives, where he found letters from M. Renault of Chandernogore and M. Courtin of Dacca. The Orme manuscripts, the Madras and Bengal records at the India Office, and the Clive papers at Walcot were also examined, and are liberally quoted. Four maps and plans adapted from those by Rennel and one by Mouchet are given. There is considerable repetition, due to the fact that each of the three Frenchmen tells his own story as a whole; on several occasions fuller explanations of existing conditions in India would have been welcome; and some of the references are blind, being only of a general nature. But aside from these three points, the book is an admirable addition to the history of European politics in Asia; and certain matters of permanent and general interest are well illustrated by this story of the gallant but vain defense offered by the French. In the first place, the complicating factor presented by the uncertain attitude of the natives to the rival foreigners, the constant danger that the nawab

might make common cause with the French, and the chaotic condition of native politics are clearly brought out. Secondly, the paralysis from which French authority in India suffered was due both to the neglect of the home government and to the short-sighted policy adopted by many of the military officers in India. Thirdly, the great factors in British success were the hearty coöperation, rarely interrupted, between civil and military authorities, the early recognition that ultimate victory in India must be won in Bengal, and the prompt appreciation of the immense importance of sea-power as a condition to security in India. Mr. Hill's work casts welcome light on all these matters.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

The History of the State of Indiana, from the Earliest Explorations by the French to the Present Time, containing an Account of the principal Civil, Political, and Military Events from 1763 to 1903. By William Henry Smith. (Indianapolis, Western Publishing Company, two vols., pp. xii, 511; viii, 522.) These two large volumes, with a comprehensive subtitle, might properly be called a newspaper correspondent's sketches and impressions of Indiana. They are apparently made up from some source extracts, from newspaper clippings, general reading, personal interviews, and recollections. The work contains chapters or sketches on the mound-builders, Indians, schools and colleges, parties, laws and courts, banks, benevolent institutions, prisons and reformatories, civil government, agriculture, literature and art, and other topics deemed important enough to be included in a full and complete "write up" of the state. The volumes may, perhaps, be said to have some historical use and interest without much historical merit. They are written without any sense of historical method and, apparently, without much acquaintance with the general historical literature that might have been brought to bear upon the subject. Extracts are given on many topics from old sources, but these sources are usually not named nor in any way verified, and the impression is given that the work is chiefly made up from scrap-book materials and other information that the author remembers sometime to have read or heard. No sources are cited, no references given, no due sense of proportion exhibited. One feels that he is reading only miscellaneous, scrappy material for which he has nothing but the author's word. The volumes are poorly printed on poor paper with very crude illustrations.

The appendix contains a copy of the state constitution, a useful list of the state governors, of the United States Senators from Indiana, and of the state delegations in the lower House, and of Indiana military leaders, together with the popular vote of the state in presidential elections from 1816 to 1900. With all its defects, the work has a good deal of valuable information in it (plausible if not proved), fairly well indexed, which should make it of interest to Indiana readers.

Deux Mois à Paris et à Lyon sous le Consulat. Journal de Mme. de Cazenove d'Arlens (Février-Avril, 1803). Publié pour la Société

d'Histoire Contemporaine par A. de Cazenove. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1903, pp. xxxvi, 176.) Mme. d'Arlens, by birth, was a leading family of Lausanne. As usual at the time with gentlemen of rank in the canton of Vaud, her father, Baron Constant-Rebecque, with her brother and son, all followed the profession of arms in the service of foreign powers, chiefly France. She married, in 1785, Antoine de Cazenove d'Arlens, an officer of Dutch origin who retired from the French service, a lieutenant-colonel of hussars, in 1792. In the following years Mme. d'Arlens entertained freely at Montchoisy near Lausanne the émigrés of rank then leaving France. At the same time she established, partly through her cousin Benjamin Constant, a friendship, strengthened by common tastes, with Mme. de Staël. Mme. d'Arlens, before her death in 1825, issued with some success seven of the voluminous romances then in vogue. The present work, a manuscript in the editor's possession, records in pleasing style a visit to Paris and Lyons. The diarist's capacity for observation was fair, and her opportunity good. The returned émigrés, whom she had befriended at Montchoisy, welcomed her into the old aristocracy; and through a brother-in-law, Théophile de Cazenove, who had been Talleyrand's host in America and became in 1799 his assistant at the Foreign Office, she was brought well within the outskirts of the official circle. What she saw and heard she tells freely. Politically of comparative unimportance, the narrative, reinforced by the editor's introduction and notes, gives an intelligible picture of polite society in Paris when costumes of ladies of fashion, jewels and shoes included, weighed but two or three pounds.

H. M. BOWMAN.

The effort to organize effectively researches in modern history is being earnestly forwarded in France. The most recent indication is the formation of a Société pour l'Histoire de la Révolution de 1848. Upon its directing committee are, among others, Professors Aulard and Levasseur, M. Anatole France, and the Socialist deputy Jaurès. Another indication is the appearance of such a book as *Le Département du Nord sous la Deuxième République* (Lille, G. Leleu, 1904, pp. 448) by A.-M. Gossez. Its subject is the economic and political condition of the department from 1846 until the establishment of the empire. Unlike most French historical works, it is a plain statement of facts without charms of style or artistic setting. This lack is more than compensated by the interest of the facts themselves, which are drawn from a mass of evidence taken from the archives in Paris and in the department, from official reports, from contemporary newspapers, and from works called out by the controversies of the time. Should equally satisfactory books be written on the more typical of the other departments, they would renew the study of the revolution. Possibly the most suggestive part of the work is the analysis of results of the investigation ordered by the National Assembly, May 25, 1848, into the industrial and agricultural condition of the departments. The truly pitiable situation of the French

workman at the time is astonishing. With long hours of labor and small wages, one is not surprised at occasional riots or at the vogue of socialistic dreams. M. Gossez notes one curious custom growing out of the transformation of the domestic system into the factory system, namely, the retention by employers of a part of the wages of the employes as a fund to pay for the wear and tear of machines. The reason alleged by the employers was that under the former system the workmen had to purchase their own machines, whereas these were furnished by the factory. M. Gossez finds that the "moderate" republicans showed little interest in the results of the investigation, which were soon lost sight of in the controversies between the various factions. He believes that this was the real reason why the republic collapsed, for "*La forme du gouvernement importe moins au peuple que ses intérêts économiques, que la possibilité de vivre sous le gouvernement établi.*" Napoleon was wiser than the republicans; he based certain of his reforms upon the teachings of the investigation and so appropriated all the credit of the undertaking.

H. E. BOURNE.

There is an air of modesty about the title *Gossip from Paris during the Second Empire*. (New York, Appleton, 1903, pp. vi, 354.) The book is made up of selections by A. R. Waller from the correspondence of Anthony B. North Peat during the years 1864-1869. Mr. Peat was attached to the French Ministry of Interior and had access to the daily batch of telegrams from all parts of the country. The letters were addressed principally to the *Morning Star*, a London daily, and the author's discretion was such that his superiors sanctioned the enterprise. His unusual sources of information give even to gossip some historical value. Much of the volume is filled with comments upon men, women, and things—gossip, but gossip of a sort which adds color and tone to one's picture of life under the Empire. There is also not a little that is directly helpful to the student of the period. One becomes acquainted with the social relationships of prominent politicians, with the every-day feeling of Paris toward them, and in this way discovers some of the hidden springs of action. Occasionally the sayings of a public man reveal as clearly as would a didactic chapter an interesting attitude toward a contemporary question. Lamartine, for example, at the time of the Mexican expedition, talked about preaching a crusade of Europe against America as the "Saracens of modern times". He was particularly irritated by the leveling tendencies of the American system. Altogether the elections are made with excellent judgment.

H. E. B.

At the present juncture, with a general election pending, and with liquor licensing, next to protection and the Education Acts, the most prominent question in English domestic politics, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's *The History of Liquor Licensing in England Principally from 1700 to 1830* (London and New York, Longmans, 1903, pp. ix, 162) is

peculiarly timely. It is more than a compilation of the laws ; for Mr. and Mrs. Webb deal with the forces in social life which gradually brought about the enactment of the existing complicated code, and also with the manner and spirit in which the liquor laws have been administered. For this part of the work there has been much original research in the records of the licensing magistrates in brewster sessions and also in the records of quarter-sessions, to which appeals from decisions in brewster sessions are made. Mr. and Mrs. Webb show that the local magistrates have been entrusted with both supervisory and judicial powers since the reign of Edward VI.; and further they elucidate one fact not hitherto generally known to students of local government in England. This is that in the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts the Privy Council exercised power over local government, certainly over licensing and the policing of the liquor trade, not unlike those which since the early years of the nineteenth century have been exercised by the Home Office and the Local Government Board. This history of licensing is part of a larger work on the history of local government which Mr. and Mrs. Webb are about to publish through Messrs. Longmans. The wide-spread interest just now taken in the licensing question led to the publication of these early chapters, which not only have a present usefulness, but which from the thoroughness with which they have been done and the lucidity which marks the treatment of the subject, create a feeling of pleasing expectancy in regard to the forthcoming work on English local government.

E. P.

Another serviceable book on the same subject as the above, written however from the point of view of the trade, is the *Brewers' Almanac* (the Review Press, London) edited by Mr. W. E. Montgomery, M.A., LL.D. and Mr. P. C. Morgan. This book is valuable at this juncture because, while Mr. and Mrs. Webb's treatise ends at 1830, it traces the attitude of Parliament toward the trade since 1869, and in particular sums up the causes leading to the present agitation, an agitation entirely due to the increased use by the magistrates of their supervisory and judicial powers. This activity dates from 1892, when the case of *Sharp versus Wakefield* was decided in the House of Lords adversely to the liquor trade. Since then magistrates in brewster sessions have been continuously reducing the number of licensed houses. Over six hundred renewals of licenses were refused in 1903, a proceeding so disturbing to the trade that it appealed to the premier for statutory protection from the magistrates, and in consequence the government introduced the bill about which the present agitation centers. The financial relation of the government with the trade from the reign of Charles II. is also worked out in elaborate statistical tables by Messrs. Montgomery and Morgan. From a student's point of view these are most valuable, as they bring out in detail the changes in the economic basis of the trade since about 1870, when the old brewing undertakings were converted into vast limited liability companies controlling large capital and wielding an increasing power in

Parliament and in the electorate. In these two volumes are to be found the basal facts of the present agitation — an agitation which is likely to be a most important factor in the approaching general election.

E. P.

Biblioteca Filipina. By T. H. Pardo de Tavera, of Manila. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903, pp. 439.) This is Part II. of Senate Document No. 74 (Fifty-seventh Congress, second session), Part I. being a classified list of the books and articles in periodicals on the Philippine Islands, as well as maps of them, in the Library of Congress, both having now been published in separate volumes by the Library. The first part was noticed in the last number of the REVIEW. Taken together, these two works constitute by far the most satisfactory and complete bibliography of the Philippines that has ever been issued. Indeed, the scattered bibliographical works of the prejudiced Retana, and the more systematic work of Medina, the Chilean, which catalogued 667 numbers, sink into comparative insignificance beside these lists. Doctor Tavera, who began his study of Philippine and Oriental languages in Paris and has ever since been an ardent collector of Philippina, catalogues 2,850 numbers, perhaps half of which are in his Manila library, and his list somewhere nearly approaches a systematic classification of printed works on the Philippines. For reference the student will find the list of Mr. Griffin of the Library of Congress more convenient, because of its subject classification and its employment of the methods of the up-to-date bibliographer. Supplementing this, the work of Doctor Tavera will need to be consulted at every turn, aside from the fact that it contains much material not listed in the Library of Congress bibliography. The comments of Doctor Tavera are not always strictly bibliographical, and sometimes not free from hints of the political controversies in which he has been engaged, particularly for six years past; but they are always of interest, and not infrequently their shafts of sarcasm shed light bibliographical as well as political.

JAMES A. LE ROY.